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thesis, and expresses the opinion that the Martian canals may be merely an optical delusion. The third chapter is given to an excellent discussion of the asteroids, which adds little to previous treatises except that the author gives the details of the discovery, in 1906, at Heidelberg, of the minor planet T.—G., by Mr. Kopff. Each of the other large planets has a chapter and we have the author's opinion that there are no planets inside of Mercury or beyond Neptune, for there is little doubt that they would have been discovered if they had existed.

Mr. André's study of the satellites, in the second part, is interesting, not only for his historical development of the subject, but also for the information they afford as to the physical constitution of the planets they accompany. His story of the discovery of the eighth satellite of Jupiter shows that the author has availed himself of the most recent astronomical data. Mr. Melotte, of the Greenwich Observatory, reported the discovery, on Jan. 27, 1908, of a very feeble star (16th magnitude) which he thought was an asteroid. It is in the part of the heavens near Jupiter, and later observations suggested the idea that it was a satellite of that planet. They also supplied data from which Mr. Crommelin was able to calculate its relative orbit and he found that it was the eighth of Jupiter's satellites, twice as distant from the planet as the sixth and seventh satellites, making its revolution in three and a half years and presenting the anomaly of having a retrograde orbit. The third part, dealing with the formation of the planetary system, recounts the nebular hypothesis of Laplace and its subsequent modifications and enlargements by later students, but says nothing of the new hypothesis of planetary origination evolved by Professor Chamberlin of the University of Chicago.

Südamerikanische Felszeichnungen. Von Dr. Theodor Koch-Grünberg. 92 pp., 36 Illustrations in the Text, 29 Plates, Map and Index. Ernst Wasmuth, Berlin, 1907.

The book, very finely produced, is an exceptional contribution to knowledge of primitive carvings on rocks throughout South America. The well-known explorer not only describes and illustrates all the petroglyphs and drawings he found during his pioneer exploration on the upper Negro River and its western tributaries and on the Apaporis affluent of the Yapurá R., but he also summarizes similar discoveries made by earlier explorers and reproduces many of their pictures. These rock engravings or drawings are, in fact, very widely distributed in South America, and especially in the Amazon basin and the entire north of the continent. He finds that many of the explanations of these rock pictures, given by his predecessors, are more or less fantastic. The subjects cover a wide range, many representing animals, utensils, weapons, masks, the rude ornamentation on various Indian manufactures, etc.; others appear to be merely the whim of an idle hour, and all illustrate the lowest stages of culture. The work does not deal with the rock pictures in the Cordilleras which represent a more advanced degree of culture and are of a very different character. It is interesting to hear that the later Indians give considerable attention to deepening the work of their fathers and thus keep them from obliteration.

Haiti. Son histoire et ses détracteurs. Par J. N. Léger. 411 pp., 15 Illustrations from Photographs and Appendixes. The Neale Publishing Co., New York and Washington, 1907.

The book is also issued in English. It will help to stimulate more intelligent interest in Haiti and its people. The author, Minister of Haiti to this country,